Final

"Sex is the great leveler; taste the great divider."
–Pauline Kael

CITY ON A HILL PRESS

Weather

Clear and warm today and through the weekend. High temperatures in the 60's; low temperatures in the 40's.

Volume V, No. 15 | **University of California, Santa Cruz** | **February 4, 1971**

Garden Polis meets to discuss farm project

About a hundred people showed up for the quarterly Garden Polis Meeting. The Polis was honored with the presence of Kenneth V. Thimann, Provost of Crown College. The opening statement was made by the President, who conducted the meeting.

"A very exciting event has occurred–the granting of land by the University for a model farm based on the most productive and completely creative methods of agriculture and horticulture. The farm will be a positive step in the direction of a harmonious relationship between men and the entirety of nature.

Assistant gardener Steve Kaffka followed Dan with another statement:

"These are hard times, and one often hears that it's hopeless, that we're powerless. But it's not so. Here you have a farm, if you want. You can build it with your hands, if you want, and it will be beautiful."

The farm site is adjacent to the old slaughterhouse, off Hagar Drive, across the gully which runs into the quarry. It is a site of between 15 and 20 acres; the exact boundaries of the farm are to be determined by the Garden, Jack Wagstaff, Thomas Church, and Joel Summerhill. While the Campus Planning Commission pledged its desire to see the classical formation of the farm maintained, difficulties may arise because of the expansion of the Arboretum on one side and a cattle path on another boundary.

The enormity of the Project before us was described as well as its benefits for everyone who wishes to participate. Fruit of the highest quality will be grown on the farm, including varities from Europe. All produce grown on the farm will be of the highest quality, and will have the most fabulous flavor. Part of the work to be done is the transformation of the present Garden into pleasure gardens of classical formation, including the transformation of Cowell and Stevenson parking lots into lakes with Japanese water gardens all around (with a waterfall coming down at the first lake). Transformation of the Garden has already begun, and all are invited to participate in the work.

It was emphasized that the entire Project is to be one of

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THIS WEEK IN THE GARDEN, we will be creating new perennial herbaceous borders. Come join us.



EMASCULATED CHICKEN AND PEAS–Senator George McGovern addresses delegates to the California State Democratic Convention. For an analysis of the convention see story on page 2.

Photo/Michael Woo

Reagan lifts poverty veto

BY BERNNIE WALP
Staff Writer

Gov. Reagan lifted his veto of OEO funding for countywide anti-poverty efforts being conducted under the aegis of the Community Action Agency and the Community Action Board last Thursday, January 28. Alive for another fiscal year, the program remains embroiled in controversy nevertheless. The Switchboard and the Breakfast for Children Program, both primarily handled by students, appear to be likely victims in a proposed reconstitution of the Community Action Board and relocation of the Santa Cruz Area Service Center.

Our correspondent reports on the first meeting of a committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to deal with these proposals.

"All we're doing is dotting i's and crossing t's for bureaucrats," said Supervisor Phil Harry at a meeting Thursday afternoon. He was referring to performing the work prescribed by what he and Supervisors' Chairman Ralph Sanson independently termed a "deal."

The committee of which Mr. Harry was speaking is the group of persons which is assigned to carry out four resolutions passed by the Board of Supervisors January 19:

- relocation of the Santa Cruz Area Service Center in an area with lower rent and more centrally located in a poor area
- reconstitution of all members of the directing Board of the Santa Cruz Area Service Center (that is, either reaffirmation by poor at large or resignation
- better systems project evaluation and reporting systems,
- structural reorganization

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KRUZ: back on the air at last

BY DAVID BIRNBAUN

KRUZ-FM, UCSC's radio station, is back.

Long plagued by technical difficulties, the station was forced to shut down last Thanksgiving.

In December, the station coordinator resigned due to conflicting outside interests.

The equipment has been patched up and a new set of officers is making plans for KRUZ's improvement and expansion.

KRUZ is an FM cable station, that is, a close-circuit system. It can only be received by colleges with connections to the cable in the dormitories. Students at Cowell and College Five cannot receive KRUZ transmissions at this time. Partly for this reason and partly so that the station may be heard in the town of Santa Cruz, Mike Swerling, station coordinator, hopes to make KRUZ into an open-air FM station. To do this he needs money for equipment, an FCC license, and space.

"Our present studio is in abominable condition," says Swerling. The station's equipment is presently in operating condition–but just barely.

KRUZ is under the financial jurisdiction of the UCSC Media Council. They are responsible for giving out money to the media organizations on campus.

Last year, the heads of the City on a Hill *Press* and KRUZ went to Chancellor McHenry to ask for $15,000 needed for capital improvements and expansion. The money was obtained and given to the Media Council for distribution. Over the summer, KRUZ was given part of the money and began buying new equipment. According to Swerling, very little was bought during the summer or fall "due to the unavailability of station administration".

So far this year, the UCSC Media Council has not had a quorum, and the rest of the $15,000 remains in its possession. How much KRUZ will finally get is unknown.

"We'll have to start thinking about generating our own funds," Swerling states. "Car washes, writing to tobacco companies for ads–there are no FCC regulations for a close-circuit system. We may maintain a separate cable even after we're open-air so that we can keep the ads."

Getting a low-power open-air license is not difficult. A 10-watt educational air license normally carries 3 miles, but with a well-located transmitter on campus, transmissions might carry as far as Watsonville or even Monterey.

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SCRAP sponsors a radical action meeting

BY CHRIS BROWN
Staff Writer

Monday night in the Merrill Dining Hall the Santa Cruz Radical Action Project (SCRAP) sponsored the first of what it hopes will be a weekly series of meetings and discussions of radical planning. The guest speaker was Banning Garrett, South-East Asian editor of *Ramparts* and member of the Pacific Studies Center, who spoke on "Empire and Revolution: From French Colonialism to the Nixon Strategy." The scheduled movie, "La Hora de los Hormos" (The Hour of the Furnaces) was not shown, but was replaced by a showing of a film about the November Moratorium of 1969 entitled "November".

SCRAP is a new organization that is trying to become an "umbrella group" for many other radical activities going on at Santa Cruz, a body to occupy the "political vacuum" on campus. As such, SCRAP is looking for some kind of campus-wide support for its activities, and is planning recruiting drives and dormitory organization.

Mr. Garret's presentation was an informal discussion about the condition of the Vietnam war and a

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The Democratic Convention

None of the usual bloodletting

BY RAY SEIDELMAN
Staff Writer

Someday, somewhere, perhaps two years from now, someone will note that the making of the president 1972 officially began in Sacramento on January 23-24, 1971.

Or they may note that three presidential candidates started along the comfortable road of cliche laden speeches that characterizes modern politics.

For the 1971 Democratic Convention was not about "economic justice", as one delegate from Bircher John Rousselot's district related to me. Nor was it about youth, or women's lib, Vietnam, Richard Nixon, or law and order.

The convention was about power and how to get it. The political superstars were all there, staking out early claims for the 1972 presidential nomination. Lincolnesque Ed Muskie, Senator George "Scruples" McGovern, Indianan Birch Bayh, and John "Sugary Fitz" Tunney all put forth their credentials in the hopes of assuming party leadership.

Most would probably say that Ed Muskie came out on top, if for no other reason than he was expected to. Muskie spoke Saturday to 1000 hot, sweaty delegates who had paid fifteen dollars each to eat emasculated chicken and peas. They heard him outline the need for "coalitions for change, coalitions that transcend color and income and age, coalitions based on the values that unite us".

The delegates tried valiantly to like Ed Muskie because he will be around for a long time. Muskie said nothing. But he said nothing very convincingly. That's his job as frontrunner. Play it cool. Make no substantive statements; remain low key and calm. Concentrate on press relations and talking to those who count, like Speaker Bob Moretti and Senators Tunney and Cranston.

Senator Birch Bayh's job was of a different character. Still wet behind his political ears, Bayh put one Red Goose soe solidly forward into the muck and all but threw his Mickey Mouse ears into the presidential ring. At this stage of his candidacy, the senator must try to create attention.

Bayh spoke of a "new agenda for America" and came out solidly against cancer, war, racism, and Richard Nixon. To Bayh, all should be eliminated immediately.

But the 43-year-old senator does have a certain charmingly boyish quality. He never smiles, but his ice-blue eyes ooze charisma. He is of the old time oratorical school. Arms flailing, he looks one straight in the eye, intones deeply, quotes JFK often, and uses the word "great" often (this great convention, the great chamber of the House of Representatives, the great John Fitzgerald Kennedy, this really great martini, etc.)

Bayh's pitch is an effective one. It is that *he* can excite the American people, even though "there is not 1% of difference between me and the other candidates on the issues". He impressed many, and received a standing ovation from the convention. Counted as a darkhorse by some, Bayh seemed to political observers to possess the political acumen to become a serious candidate.

George McGovern arrived on Saturday afternoon. After Muskie, he was somewhat of an anti-climax. But George McGovern has audacity. Pundits, polls, and parties predict a Muskie victory. And McGovern has already put his reputation on the line.

The Senator spoke Saturday night to another large banquet crowd. He is understated, and anything but dynamic. Nor does he have the glamor, smoothness, or organization of the Muskie operation. His staff, for a presidential candidate, is incredibly young.

He spoke of the need for a "Second American Revolution" and to "restore a sense of confidence in our leaders and in ourselves." The Senator also recommended that Democrats return to Chicago for the 1972 convention. Audience reaction was mixed; Democrats would rather forget 1968.

McGovern's reception was cordial, but far from enthusiastic. The selection of Charles Manatt over George Brown for party chairman was a blow to his efforts in California. With the so called "moderate" wing of the party in control, McGovern will have a difficult time rounding up much formal support.

Political parties do not want their consciences aroused. Their *raison d'etre* is victory. And in Sacramento ten days ago, the Democratic Party in this state finally got itself together.

Bitter memories of past factionalism seem to have gone by the board. Senator Alan Cranston related to one reporter, "There's none of the usual bloodletting this year—and that's a relief".

Smart Democrats will bide their time. Just who party unity will benefit is yet to be seen. Frontrunners like Muskie can falter, as George Romney did in 1968. Politicians will wait until the winner is assured—and then follow him anywhere.

* * * *

Sacramento was my first political convention. And it was, to say the least, confusing. I had brought a tape recorder along in the hopes of getting some of my impressions down.

But, like the frustrated correspondent in that classic motion picture "Medium Cool", one quicly discovers the impossibility of communication in this best of all possible political worlds.

A convention is a curious melange of circus and ego trip for politicos. There is at one and the same time an inexplicable heady feeling of being in the presence of immense raw power, somewhere just beyond reach. But the convention's outward appearance is of almost a staged quality, somehow a twisted, unreal joke.

Other reporters were not overwhelmed. They go about their business with impassive and clinical thoroughness—a total, but grudging concentration on the job at hand. There is no desire to participate in the surrounding bedlam; but only a desire to observe it. The press corps is friendly to one another; a distinct and separate island surrounded by political animals all waiting to be categorized.

Politicians in their natural habitat, are, after all, only human. The minor varieties along with crowds of delegates attend never-ending streams of parties in jam packed, smoky hotel suites. The talk is, naturally enough, politics. The drink is, naturally enough, plentiful and of the best quality. The Democratic Party is not the party of people; it is the party of Ancient Age.

Big names are there. Congressmen, assemblymen, state senators, and reporters seen often on the six o'clock news are close at hand. Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown, Jr. was at one of the gatherings slumped in a chair. Someone asked him if the Great Seal of California was male or female. He was too drunk to know. (she's female)

Some say the only place where everyone is equal is the drunk tank at L.A. County Jail. They should have added convention parties. It's not often that delegates from Alpine County in the big city for the weekend can mingle with the omniscient of politics. But there is the sense, through the cigarette smoke, that this is not where the action is.

Who, for example, was Edmund Muskie talking to? Or superstar reporters? Where *were* they? Someone made the convention tick, and we never found out who it was.

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ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS SERVICE

edited by David Graffin

OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING RESUMES

On January 28 of this year, the State Lands Commission broke its two-year-old moratorium on offshore oil drilling. Standard Oil of California has won state permission to drill a well some two miles off the Orange County Coast near Seal Beach. The Commission has been assured that it will be "fail-safe" against any oil spill.

Gov. Reagan defended the action by the three-member board, stating that the drilling would create no new "hazard." State Controller Flournoy told protesting citizens that the new well met all safety requirements. He added that no other wells will be constructed unless they are deemed safe.

The Commission also acted in giving several oil companies exploration permits for possible new wells.

The Orange County Board of Supervisors and others concerned with preserving the coast were ignored. The State's policy seems to be based on more tax revenue with more derricks and a lack of regard for the aesthetic values of the coastline . . .

LOCAL SCENE: BILLBOARDS, BEACHES. . .

In local news: Assemblyman Frank Murphy of Santa Cruz has introduced a bill to phase out all outdoor advertising (billboards) in California by 1975; it is designed to take billboard control out of the hands of local government and to apply equal, stiff standards to all parts of the state . . . Last week, State Beaches and Parks Director W.P. Mott revealed the state's proposal for the development of Rio del Mar beach here in Santa Cruz; he was given a rather rude reception at Cabrillo College by many residents of the area along the beach who felt that the state was encroaching upon their rights as private land owners. However, state ownership of beaches is essential if we are to prevent the attrocious private developments (e.g., Seascape and Santa Cruz Cascade) from spreading along our entire coastline.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS?

Two recent Federal actions have raised questions as to the sincerity of the Nixon Administration's approach in dealing with environmental problems.

The first decision occurred back in October of last year. The Internal Revenue Service announced that it was planning to reconsider and possibly revoke the tax-exempt status of certain organizations which engaged in litigation against private parties. Organizations of this type have, in the past, filed suits against various corporations allegedly polluting the

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THE MOST CRUCIAL PROBLEM FACING US TODAY may be the frequently cited, but nonetheless crucial "environmental crisis". Part of the crisis is informational: *too little* pertinent well-organized data reaches concerned segments of the community *too late*. Probably the most concerned group of people in Santa Cruz in the environmental field are UCSC students. Will they get the information, accurate and prompt, which they need to act meaningfully on issues of natural resource usage? This is a problem the *Press* is grappling with right now. If you'd be interested in helping us obtain adequate environmental coverage, please contact John Bryant, X4191, Crown, Box 64. Knowledge (power?) to the people!

City on a Hill Press

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BUSINESS OFFICE (ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED): Stevenson 6-101, Box 153, 429-4382.

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THE CITY ON A HILL PRESS is the campuswide student newspaper of the University of California, Santa Cruz, published weekly as a source of information and free expression for the campus and the community. The PRESS is not an official publication of the University of California, and in no way represents the policies or opinions of the University, its Board of Regents, or its Administration.

Annals of Science

Total eclipse

Trudy E. Bell

Diagrams by Debby Essenberg

On the evening of Tuesday, February 9, North America and much of South America will be treated to a spectacular celestial event: *a total eclipse of the moon.* This event is the first of its kind since October of 1968.

Below is given a timetable of events. Please note that this eclipse has the decency to occur in the evening, just about at the time when most people are taking a study break. Assuming the weather is clear, make your study break a unique one by witnessing this comparatively rare and utterly awesome celestial happening.

"Umbra" is the astronomical name for the dark part of–in this case–the earth's shadow; "totality" occurs when the entire disk of the moon is overshadowed by the earth's umbra.

Moon enters umbra ..... 9:52 PM
Totality begins ..... 11:03 PM
Middle of eclipse ..... 11:45 PM
Totality ends ..... 12:46 AM
Moon leaves umbra ..... 1:37 AM

Totality lasts eighty-three minutes, with the deepest part at a quarter till midnight.

A large telescope is not necessary or even an advantage for watching an eclipse. Excellent views will be afforded by the naked eye. Binoculars or small telescopes would provide a closer look, and a chance to see the actual movement of the earth's shadow across the moon's face.

There are many who have never seen a lunar eclipse and thus do not know what to expect.

At 9:52 PM Tuesday evening, one will become aware of a darkening along the southeast edge of the moon, which will slowly increase in size until the moon looks like a large cookie with a bite taken from it. The dark portion will grow larger until just a thin crescent of light is left, and then that, too, will be snuffed out at 11:03 PM.

For an hour and twenty-three minutes, the landscape will be darkened and the stars will glow brightly. Some eclipses are quite dark, and the black disk of the moon can only be spotted with difficulty. Other eclipses are brighter, and the moon glows with a dusky copper-colored light.

At 12:26 AM, events will reverse themselves. A spot of light will appear on the northeast edge of the moon, growing into a crescent, then expanding until the last vestige of shadow disappears at the western edge at 1:37 AM. The landscape will again be flooded with the usual liquid silvery brilliance attending a full moon.



Briefly, a lunar eclipse occurs when the moon passes into the shadow of the earth, and can be seen by the entire hemisphere of the earth which is plunged into nighttime (see diagram 1). Lunar eclipses occur two or three times each year, on the average, but are not always total (the last lunar eclipse occurred 16 August, 1970, and was only forty per cent obscured).

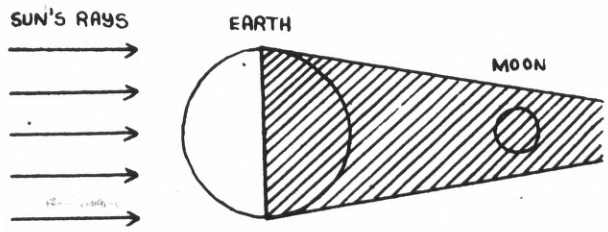


Diagram 1: a total lunar eclipse can be seen by the earth's entire nighttime hemisphere.

A total solar eclipse is an even rarer event. The much smaller disk of the moon comes between the sun and earth and casts a shadow only some fifty miles wide (see diagram 2). The last good one occurred 7 March, 1970. Due to the motions of

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Draft law expires June 30

Submitted by the Santa Cruz Draft Information Center.

The present draft law expires June 31, 1971. Though it may be extended temporarily, eventually congress must pass legislation to end the draft or to reform it.

The importance of draft repeal legislation falls in two broad areas, civil liberties and foreign policy.

The draft exerts a control over the lives of all young men. It is clearly unconstitutional but has not been so judged because of its role in raising an armed force. Widespread opposition to the draft has lead to proposed legislation to reform it or repeal it. the presence of conscientious objector alternative civilian labor having nothing to do with the military. Most draft reforms propose a national service system that would diminish most effective opposition to conscription, the students and middle and upper middle classes, by offering more easily obtained civilian work, while at the same time assuring the ready access of troops to be used by the administration and the Pentagon. The troops would come from the minorities, the poor and the blue collar class youths who didn't qualify for civilian work. If a military operation required rapid increase in troops the Pentagon's demands would be filled without regard for requests of civilian instead of military service. Also, regulations for obtaining civilian work could be phrased in such a way as to intimidate those wanting such duty from participating in controversial social action such as farm labor organizing, civil rights, etc. The reform and expansion of the draft into a national service system would not necessarily come through legislation clearly marked "national service" but, instead, could be slipped in as

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Letter

Dear Sirs:

I have been riding the bus to school since the beginning of last quarter, and find it to be completely satisfactory, except for one thing: the long break in service during the evening. If I go home for dinner I can't get back to the campus before a quarter to nine, since I live on the Seabright run. Serfice stops with the 5:15 bus from the campus downtown, which connects with the last Seabright run, and resumes with a bus departing downtown for the campus at 7:30. People living west of the river can get to campus at a quarter to eight, but that could still be fairly late for some things. And what if a person wants to stay on campus past 5:15? He can't get another bus until a quarter to eight. Saga does a good job, but besides the fact that it's much more expensive than eating at home, I dislike eating in cafeterias.

If there are other people reading this who would like continuous service on the Seabright–UCSC run during the evenings, I urge them to call the Business Office, 429-2474, and say so. If there are enough calls I'm sure something will be done.

If the bus schedule can't be rearranged in a satisfactory manner to give continuous service, I would be perfectly willing to pay an increased fee for it. Since there are about 25 buses a day, and continuous service on the Seabright–UCSC run would mean 2½ more runs per day, I figure that corresponds to an increase of about 35 cents per quarter if everyone chips in. Similarly, I would be willing to pay an increased fee for weekend service if a fair number of people wanted it, although I wouldn't use it much myself.

Thanking you and hoping to get evening bus service sometime, I am

Sincerely yours,
Alan Barbour
Nat.Sci.I

Our man in the infirmary

Are bras cancer-preventive?

Are there any known physically harmful effects on a girl from going "bra-less?" I've heard that it can increase the likelihood of getting breast cancer. Rubbish or fact?



The Doc

The only known physical effects of going "bra-less" are changes in shape and contour of the breasts from firm and round to elongated and "droopy." The unsupported weight of breasts more than "A" cup size will in time cause them to be pendulam. I have seen no reports on increase in cancer of the breast in women who don't wear bras. The breasts are more liable to injury if not protected by a well fitted brassiere, but there has never been any proven association between injury and breast cancer.

Is it true that Protein 21 and Head and Shoulders shampoo can cause loss of hair? (There is a notice in the dorms to this effect.)

To my knowledge, neither Protein 21 or Head & Shoulders shampoo can be the cause of loss of hair. Hair per se is metabolically dead and anything which coats the hair will have absolutely no influence upon it. Hair production takes place within the layers of the scalp and certain drugs taken internally occasionally will cause hair loss.

Severe cases of dandruff can cause a great deal of itching and if one pulls hair or digs or scratches at the scalp a great deal, this may cause some temporary hair loss. Head & Shoulders shampoo if used properly can effectively control, that is suppress, dandruff. However, it will not cure it. This type of shampoo should be used daily for at least 4-5 days to bring dandruff under control and then as necessary to keep it under control.

Is there any difference in various brands of aspirin–Safeway, Bayer, St. Josephs, Bufferin, Excedrin, etc?

First off, Bufferin and Excedrin are *not* just aspirin–they are combinations of aspirin and other ingredients which buffer the aspirin (making it less harsh on the stomach) or which have analgesic or antipyretic actions of their own (such as phenacetin or caffeine). As for plain aspirin tablets–whatever the brand they must *all* conform to certain standards outlined in the United States Pharmacopea or other federally approved standards which state law limits to such things as purity and disintegration time, by which all manufacturers must comply. Consequently, the only difference in various brands of aspirin boils down to possible aesthetic differences such as the color or shape of the tablet only.

'Sleight' employs variety of effects

Theodore Apstein's play "Sleight of Hand"—which will make its premiere tomorrow night at 8 in the Cowell Dining Hall—will rely on a number of technical effects to enhance the performance.

"The technical crew is basically inexperienced," said Elliott Apstein, the play's producer. "It's going to be really tight."

In addition to the lighting and sound effects, the play will require the use of film and slides. The film was shot by Cal Lewin, a cast member.

Also there will be intermission music, composed for the occasion by R.J. Brenner of Beverly Hills, and performed by Mr. Brenner and a group of UCSC students.



JAM SESSION—Performers rehearse intermission music composed by R.J. Brenner for production of Theodore Apstein's "Sleight of Hand." **Photo/Paul DeLay**

Media equipment was provided for the production by the UCSC Communications Dept. of Instructional Services. Merchants in town provided many of the fixtures for props and settings.

"Sleight of Hand" will be performed in the Cowell Dining Hall February 5, 6, 7 and 12, 13, 14 at 8 PM.

Czech Chamber players to give concert here

SANTA CRUZ—Now on their first American tour, the Czech Chamber Orchestra—18 string musicians drawn from the ranks of the Czech Philharmonic and the Prague Symphony Orchestra—will perform Firday evening, February 5, at 8:30 in the College Five Dining Hall on the University of California, Santa Cruz campus.

The concert is the third presentation in UCSC's 1970-71 Fine Arts Performances Series. Individual tickets are now on sale at the UCSC ticket office (408) 429-2934 and at Plaza Books and Stuff, 1301 Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz. General admission is $3.00; students, $2.00.

For their UCSC program, the Czech Chamber Orchestra will perform Benda's "Symphony in B Flat Major," Mozart's "Divertimento in D Major," Beethoven's "Great Fugue in B Flat Major" and Dvorak's "Serenade in E Major for Strings."

"Their rendition of the 'Grosse Fugue' by Beethoven," comments a Hamburg reviewer, "will remain unsurpassed."

"Each member technically perfect and a great virtuoso," extolls a Geneva critic.

"Ensemble playing of great purity," lauds a Munich review.

Founded in 1958 by Concertmaster Joseph Vlach, first violin, the Orchestra regularly performs as guests in the most dintinguished musical centers and festivals in Europe and Asia and has toured widely throughout Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. The group has recorded many of its successes on the Artia, Crossroads and Supraphone labels and is frequently heard on Czech radio and TV.

Soloists with the orchestra have included such artists as Menuhin Szeryng, Suk, Panenka, and Zabaleta.

The next program in UCSC's Fine Arts performances series will feature Julian Bream, whose program will include works for guitar and lute. His performance will be given Friday, March 12, at 8:30 p.m.

You have to check in with the groupie inspector

BY MICHAEL WOO
Staff Writer

We do not need to wait for Howard Cosell or Elliot Mintz or Ed Sullivan to tell us who our heroes are, the performer thought.

A strawberry-haired youth sauntered into the Merrill Kitchen where the musicians were warming up. "Hi, I'm a prospective groupie," he said. "What do I do now?"

"You have to check in with the groupie inspector," replied a guitarist, tuning up his instrument.

The Second Annual UCSC Folk Festival was already in progress on stage. It was very warm. The big crown which had overflowed Merrill Dining Hall Wednesday night last week created a pocket of warmth on a cool night.

Abrupt changes in temperature tend to throw delicate stringed instruments out of tune very readily. Besides being hot, it was also noisy in the kitchen. The performer was becoming increasingly frustrated as he tried to tune his shy nylon-stringed guitar to correct pitch, competing against the harsh twang of the louder steel-stringed instruments nearby. His voice was becoming gradually more hoarse as he tried to hum the correct pitch for tuning, but he could barely hear himself hum.

"Have you ever noticed," someone asked the performer, "that a guitar is shaped a lot like a woman?"

The performer thought about that while waiting to go on stage. Was there some secret message hidden in that? he wondered—Some symbolic wisdom?

A tremendously diverse program of music passed between the performer's ears that night. He counted two Linda Ronstadts, one John Sebastian, one Tim Buckley, on hybrid of Joni Mitchell and Laura Nyro, and an interminable number of lonely, tired, and bluesmen.

One of the theatrical highlights of the festival occurred during a performance of "Hoochie-Coochie Man" by two blues singers. Suddenly in the midst of an instrumental digression, a naked young black man entered the hall through a side door and began to work his way through the audience seated on the floor. A gasp seemed to pass over the audience like a balloon being volleyed from one end of the hall to the other.

One might have though him to be Miles Davis making another one of his elaborate entrances, but he had no trumpet in his hand. Once aware of his presence, the audience seemed to divide in two like a movement of the Red Sea.

The man stood directly facing the players for a tepid moment and then turned to face the audience which, after accommodating the initial shock, had come to accept the sight of him as an ordinary vision. The nude then seated himself in the front row for a time, and later disappeared out through the audience as messianically as he had entered.

Finally "Hoochie-Coochie Man" was over. The two musicians walked off the stage and the performer could not tell how much of the subsequent applause was earmarked for the third man on the stage.

It seemed to the performer that the best music being played that night was the happy music, which was mostly done in a country vein. Oganookie was superb—tight without being overly fastidious—and there were a few other groups and individuals (whose names were never learned by the performer) who also moved the audience in this way.

The performer had once read that country music is the white folks' soul music. "Okie from Muskogee," which was performed at the festival, is an expression of the soul of All America. In the same way that the blues genre can make the happiest exaultation sound a little bit sad, the country genre makes the saddest lament sound a little bit happy.

But the performer was not planning to play either country music or blues. He worried a little about whether his guitar was still in tune; it had been more than two hours since he had tuned it in the kitchen. His legs were cramped from sitting at the side of the stage for so long, and he tried to remember all of the words of "Suzanne," which he was planning to perform.

It occurred to him that if he were angry enough he could sing an capella version of Woody Guthrie's ballad "Dark as a Dungeon" and try to blow the P.A. system out, but he was not angry or reckless enough. He was just frustrated from waiting.

Then suddenly entrepreneur Dave Thierman told the performer that he was next to appear. The performer suggested that perhaps next year some way could be found to spread out the folk festival over more than one evening so that performers could do more than one number—there seemed to be a willing audience—but he was told in reply that it would be too much of a hassle.

When the singer before him left the stage, the performer walked on and adjusted the microphones so that he could hear the

See Page 8



PERFORMERS—Collage shows some of the many highlights of the second annual UCSC Folk Festival, held last week at Merrill. **Photos/Dave Lewis**

Selective Service Act: will we get reform or repeal?

From Page 3

part of the regulations for a new draft law. One way or another there is going to be more draft leislation. Clearly the only kind of legislation that will make the draft conform to professed traditions of individual liberty is that legislation that ends the draft.

For over 20 years the "peace time" draft has been a key tool for US foreign policy. The most gross result of this foreign policy of "protecting national interests" and "extending US sphere of influence" is the Indo-China War. This foreign policy has used the Pentagon's professional military to back up diplomatic and economic tactics. The Pentagon's operations of military intervention depend on a draft to keep a ready supply of troops. The US has treaty commitments to defend nearly 50 countries. To end the draft would be to put a severe check on the power of the Pentagon and restrict the power of the administration to engage in military intervention without the consent of congress. Given an all volunteer force, the escalation of any military intervention would require debate in Congress over the increased appropriations needed. Congressmen, under pressure by their constituents to keep taxes down, would have to choose between quitting a given military intervention or re-instituting a draft, all openly and in the public eye. Without the ready supply of troops through the draft, President Johnson could not have escalated the Vietnam War, and had there been an all voluntary force, the cost of such an escalation would have aroused the public ire far faster than happened when the President was able to escalate a little, and then demand financial support for the committed troops, and then escalate a little more, etc; (People may let governments take their sons, but they want to know more about it when government takes their money.)

John Stennis, the late Mendel Rivers, and his replacement, F. Edward Herbert, have said that an all volunteer army won't work because it will cost too much, therefore, we'll always have a draft. They represent militarist interest, and in this context they are quite correct. An all volunteer army won't work if the present "peace-keeping" policies of the US are continued with the attendant necessity of ready troops to go anywhere. Given this national policy, repeal of the draft is not going to be accomplished by simply letting the draft law die and then expecting the military to dwindle rapidly away. Legislation to end the draft is going to be in the framework of establishing an all volunteer force. There may be a bill that simply says, "End conscription", and the National Council to Repeal the Draft is lobbying to have any draft repeal legislation include an end to registration and a dismanteling of SSS bureaucracy. But the result will be the same in congress, that is, a presumed need to have an all volunteer force replace the draft. Such legislation may be distasteful to a strict pacifist but it would represent a decisive break in and reduction of the power of the present professional military, plus a vital step in transforming US foreign policy into something more cooperative with other countries, rather than, as a t present, a policy of dominating other countries.

Coming back to the civil libertarian view, an all volunteer force is consistent with professed traditions of individual liberty, and as the saying goes, "When the draft is repealed, all we will have to do is convince men not to volunteer."

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles on Selective Service by the Santa Cruz Draft Information Center.)

Convention

From Page 2

Sacramento was noisy, dirty, chaotic. But it was controlled by the unseen hand, not of Adam Smith, but of those who have the knowledge and ability to gain and effectively wield the precious life blood of politics—power.

What happened in Sacramento was not, as the convention brochure siad, the new politics. Winning is business as usual. Business as usual is a poltical convention. And political convention, we discovered, are an entity that indeed do conform to their stereotype.

(Editor's Note: Ray Seidelman and Michael Woo covered the California State Democratic Convention for the Press. Michael Woo's article will appear next week.)

'Only where the hardy few would gather...'

BY BILL RAU
Staff Writer

Like its sister game, soccer, rugby can claim to be a descendant of an ancient Roman game whose object was to kick, carry or in some way force a ball across a line marked on the ground in the rear of the opposing team.

The modern version of rugby developed at Rugby School in England, as recounted in the book *Tom Brown's School Days.*

"In 1823, a player picked up the ball, and, in complete disregard for the rules, first took the ball in his arms and ran."

At this time, quite a few similar games were played with the whole school participating at one time. There was no definite set of rules.

Besides the "mob" football, there was little rugby in evidence at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but the public schools gradually began to take the new game more seriously.

The history and development of the game have been very much dependent upon the evolution of the rugby ball. Originally, the bladders of the footballs were made from pigs' bladders so that there was no standard-size ball and balls tended to be rounder than present-day balls. Such a ball was, of course, more conducive to dribbling, and as a result a team had to develop a good dribbling attack. Most schools continued the dribbling game to the exclusion of the ball-handling game, and this developed into soccer. Only where the hardy few would gather, was rugby played.

Rugby was introduced at UCSC in 1967 by a student who had seen the game played in Riverside and thought that it might be an interesting sport to play. Dan Porter is still a member of the team and recalls that "those days were amazing, because none of us knew what we were doing." Only one player had played the game previously, but there were fortunately two faculty members, Ron Ruby from the Physics Department and Duncan McClean who has since left the Chemistry Department, who had played before and were willing to act as coaches.

Ruby had played four years at Berkeley and one year at MIT before coaching here.

Santa Cruz fielded a team for the 1967 All-Cal tournament and that marked the beginning of the UCSC club.

In 1968, David Dorfan came to the Physics Department and, having grown up playing the game in South Africa, he was naturally welcomed as co-coach.

Initial funding for the team came from the Santa Cruz Athletic Association (now dormant) which supplied the uniforms for the soccer and rugby teams. Subsequent funding has come from the Campus Athletic Policy Committee of which Ruby is the chairman.

The rugby budget is a modest $700 a year, which covers expenses for the two-quarter season. In keeping with the nature of a club sport, neither coach is paid. Ruby feels that a club sport "necessitates a faculty member, where possible, to take on the job of coach as part of his teaching assignment."

The game of rugby is usually played with 15 men on each side. A game lasts 80 minutes with a five minute break at half time, but there are no time outs except for injuries. A written description of the game is at best misleading, so any interested persons should come and see for themselves at the Fieldhouse some Saturday afternoon. Anyone who wants to play is also welcome.



Photo/Paul DeLay

It is the hope of the rugby coaches to get people to play the game properly—and this applies to anybody desiring to play—whether or not they are good. Dorfan believes this to be the strongest attraction the game holds for Americans, whose games tend to emphasize the "first team and everyone else is on the bench. Stanford has four squads, showing that anybody who wants to play can get in. As a matter of philosophy and not of expediency, one of the aims of the game is to give everyone a chance to play." Santa Cruz has two squads.

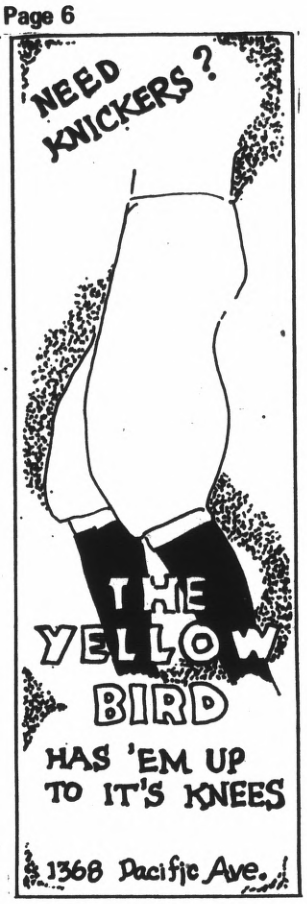
In the US, rugby has experienced a revival of enthusiasm during the past decade. Dorfan attributes this to the fact that "the game doesn't terminate when you leave college." As in Britain, rugby clubs have become widespread.

While Americans think of football as a refinement of a crude sport, the aggregate belief among ruggers is that football has taken the spontaneity of action and mood out of rugby and substituted an overly sophisticated plethora of rules and regulations viz. football.

Ruggers believe a field game should allow for the maximum release of energy and individual expression, within the context of having a good time.

Life is too short for a long explanation.

—Socrates



Sierra Club

MT. MADONNA WALKS AND TRAILS

FEBRUARY 7, 1971

A lovely hike through a country park high in the hills overlooking Uvas Canyon in Santa Clara County on the one side and Santa Cruz County and Monterey Bay on the other. Hikers from Santa Cruz drive to Watsonville to East Lake Ave. Turn left driving toward the mountains and continue over Hecker Pass to the other side to meet the leaders at Sprig Lake at 9:30 A.M.

Bring lunch and water. At this time of year it might be wise to bring rain gear as well. The hike will be about 7 miles and hikers will be back to their cars about 3:30 or 4 P.M. There will be some poison oak. The public is welcome. For further information call one of the leaders. They will be Larry Yarnes 688-2720 and Ken Call 688-3525.

Blood drive

If you weigh 110 lbs. or more and are over 18 years of age, you may donate a pint of blood to the Bloodmobile. This auspicious vechicle will be stopping to tank up at the Fieldhouse on Friday, February 5, 1971, from 1:00 – 5:30 p.m. Do not eat fatty foods at the meal prior to giving blood–but eat well. For further information call 429-2177.

中國餐

(JUNG GWOK CHAAN)

On February 7, 1971, the Asian American Culture Committee will hold its third annual Chinese Dinner in Stevenson Dining Hall at 6:00 p.m. The menu will include delectable dishes prepared specially for the event. As entertainment, the Korean film, "Spring Fragrance", a love story, will be shown in color after the dinner. Proceeds derived from the benefit will be placed in a fund from which the AACC supports a 12-year old Korean girl.

Tickets may be purchased in any college's dinner line during the week before the event, or at the Cultural Activities Office. Admission is $1.00 with a meal card *(be sure and bring it to the dinner)* and $2.50 for general admission.

Annals of Science

From Page 3

the moon and earth, it was visible as total for 3½ minutes along a track running from southern Mexico up along the east coast of the United States.

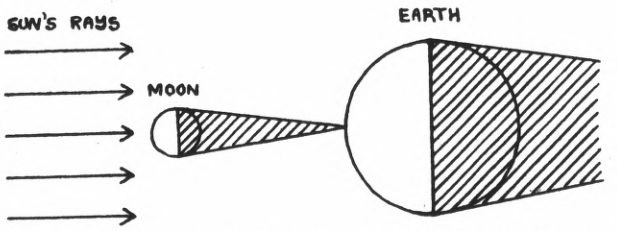


Diagram 2: **a total solar eclipse can only be seen from a narrow localized band on the earth's daylight side.**

So far as is known, the first lunar eclipse of which there is any record was observed in the Mesopotamian town of Ur in 2283 BC. During the fourth century BC, Aristotle of Thrace became convinced of the spherical shape of the earth because the shadow edge of the earth on the moon in every eclipse was circular. Early Greeks used lunar eclipses for the determination of the relative dimensions of the Sun-Earth-Moon system, and for trying to develop a lunar theory (predicting the exact positions of the moon for every moment in time).

Today, 4000 years later, observations of lunar eclipses also have much value. No two lunar eclipses are ever quite alike, and those who wish can make observations which are simple, but scientifically valuable. The changing colors of the various parts of the moon are worth recording. The varying darkness of the eclipses some (not all) astronomers believe are correlated with the solar sunspot cycle. How much lunar surface detail can be seen inside the shadow with a telescope? Timings of eclipses–or occultations (the scientific name)–of stars by the moon during an eclipse is a valuable aid to lunar orbital theory.

Anyone having questions or wanting details regarding the above, or all who are interested in trying a hand at any of the projects, are encouraged to contact Trudy E. Bell, Crown, Descartes 206, 429-4341.

But just as important, a lunar eclipse is a strikingly beautiful natural phenomenon. Think of it this way–two planets thousands of miles across and separated by a vast gulf of a quarter million miles have come into just the correct positions to allow for such an event, and *we* get to see it. The utmost majesty of the eclipse is breathtaking, and its *silence* sends a shiver dancing down one's spinal column. Somehow one is accustomed to great visual displays being accompanied by an equally great noise, and it comes almost as a shock when such a grand event as an eclipse is marked by utter stillness.

That is awe.

"No story–and no film–better reveals Lawrence's moral absolutism than 'The Virgin and the Gypsy'. Between its boundaries is sown the seed of the Lawrentian canon –the familial conventions, the social hypocrisies, the annealing force of sex. An exemplary cast." –Time Magazine

D.H. Lawrence's
THE VIRGIN AND THE GYPSY



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'THE RED & THE WHITE'

"Best Foreign Film of the Year"
French Film Critics Circle, 1968

"The subject of this Hungarian-Soviet co-production is war: specifically the civil war between the Red and White armies that swept across the Soviet Union after the 1917 revolution. But the Hungarian director, Miklos Jancso, has also formulated his film as a description of all wars in all places and times, in all their confusion and insensate grandeur. Jancso tells his tale as a run-on sentence of death. The tides of battle shift ceaselessly. Beautiful formations of marching men converge, merge, emerge, as if they were marching bands in a half-time show. One moment's oppressor is the next moment's victim. Soldiers strip their enemies of their uniforms, their identities. They shoot them, forget them, move away from them to be shot and forgot in their own turn. Allegiances are made visible only by which heap men die in. The sun shines and birds chirp throughout this pastoral horror story, this "Beat the Devil" that keeps catching up characters in its inscrutably unfolding plot.

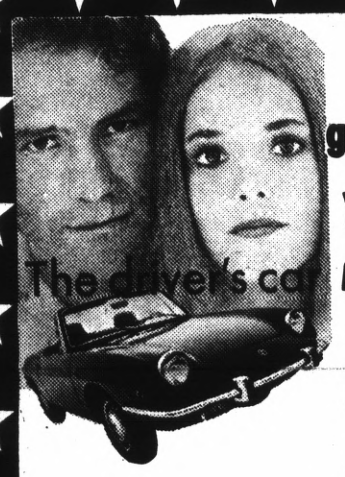
As far as sheer beauty and virtuosity go, "The Red and the White" can't be faulted. Beauty is an end in itself as well as an ironic device with which to expose the ugliness of war. But the uncompromisingly theoretical beauty of "The Red and the White" is, in the end, ominously ambiguous. Jancso has been quoted as saying that 'although war and death are evil in every possible way, there are causes in life for which it is worthwhile and inevitable to fight and, if necessary, to die.' Surely he's right, and this is not the place to debate the valid extent of violence in revolution. But it is the place to wonder just how much of the film's beauty was intended ironically, and how much was intended to celebrate combat as a heroic, historical necessity."

–Joseph Morgenstern writing in Newsweek

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ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS SERVICE

From Page 2

air and water; they depend upon tax-exemptions and public donations for survival.

The IRS had planned a three-month study; but suddenly on November 12, after much criticism, it backed down and restored the tax-exempt status to the some 50 public interest groups it had denied before. Now it appears certain that conservation organizations which resort to the courts will keep their tax-exempt status.

IRS Commissioner Randolph Thrower denied that any political pressure was placed upon him, but many conservationists see it differently. They saw the move as a direct attempt to curb the ever-growing power of public interest groups. One of these groups, the Center for Law and Social Policy in Washington, has successfully stopped several oil companies eager to lay the Alaska pipeline, which the Administration feels is essential to national prosperity.

The tax exemption laws are inequitable. A private company can lobby in Congress, take out newspaper ads, and write it all off as business expenses. A tax-exempt organization representing the public interest and engaging in similar activities exists at the whim of the IRS. The Sierra Club placed newspaper ads supporting such conservation issues as the Redwoods National Park, and the IRS quickly revoked the Club's tax exemption. When something like that happens, you know it is time for a change . . .

The second action involves the Nixon Administration's decision to withhold environmental impact studies from the public until the decisions they influence have been made and announced. Many conservationists believed that they had a legal right to see the studies under Section 102 of the Environmental Policy Act of 1969. This section requires that the reports "shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality, and to the public . . ."

Conservationists interpret the law as stating that the public could find out about what an agency was working on before final decisions were made. In other words, an impact statement should be considered a public document.

However, Russell Train, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, reads the law differently. He says that the public may become involved at the END of the process—after the decisions have been made.

Some studies, though, have been released before making the big decision: the Alaska pipeline study being the most recent. Yet they have not released an SST impact study. It appears as though the Administration has no particular guidelines as to which studies are released to, or withheld from, the public. We can only wait . . .

This column compiled weekly from the Christian Science Monitor, Conservation News (published by the National Wildlife Federation), the New York Times, and the San Jose Mercury, the Santa Cruz Sentinel, the Watsonville Register-Pajaronian, and local sources of this newspaper.

Environmental Studies gets Conner to UCSC

Environmental studies is bringing Roger L. Conner to campus from Thursday, February 4, through Tuesday, February 9.

At the age of 23, Mr. Conner is one of the leading environmental lobbyists in the State of Michigan. He helped see the Environmental Protection Act of 1970 through the Michigan legislature. This act gives private citizens standing in court in suits against corporations and government agencies. Similar legislation is now pending before the California legislature and the Congress. As the representative of the author of the bill, Mr. Conner authored several amendments and actively lobbied in Lansing. Mr. Conner's analysis, "Michigan House Bill 3055: Constitutional Problems and Red Herrings," appears in the January, 1971, issue of the *Journal of Law Reform.* Mr. Conner is also a member of the Michigan Air Pollution Control Commission.

Mr. Conner will give a lecture Thursday, February 4, at 8 p.m., in Natural Sciences Lecture Hall I. His topic is "Why Reorganization of the Environmental Bureaucracy Must Fail".

Mr. Conner is available to talk to classes and interested individuals throughout his stay at Santa Cruz. If you would like to have him speak to a class, please make arrangements through the Environmental Studies Office (429-2104).

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Polis meeting to discuss farm

From Page 1

student participation. The work can never be completed by a staff of five who work for seventy hours a week for subsistence wages. Nor would a larger staff be financed by the University, even on the pay scale now applied to the Garden staff. Therefore, the energies and enthusiasm of the students is the only factor that can make the farm a success. Students are encouraged to begin drawing up plans for a Student Chalet, barn, and sheds. And everyone is welcome everyday to help with the work at the Garden and farm.

Immediate work which must proceed is, first of all the digging of the 15-20 acres. The Polis preferred that the land be worked by hand rather than my machine. Other work to be done very soon includes putting up fencing (cattle fencing must go up immediately) and the initiation of compost collections at the colleges to obtain an adequate supply of kitchen waste. It was pointed out that greater student participation in all work is a necessity. A suggestion was made, and accepted, that daily work of the garden and the farm be posted at Environmental Studies, the garden chalet, and at the colleges. A weekly announcement of proceedures will be published in City on a Hill *Press*.

Finances for the farm are being proceeded upon, and *Sunset* magazine will be doing an editorial this Spring about the farm, encouraging its readers to support the farm by donating a sum that will pay for a number of fruit trees. The subscribers will be rewarded when the trees come into fruition with a basket of fruit mailed to them. Students were encouraged to interest their parents in the farm. Also, it was suggested that plants and shrubs and bulbs be raised for local subscribers who want to support the farm. This proposal was accepted by the Polis.

The Polis voted unanimously for an apprenticeship program at the Garden and Farm, to be advertised by Sunset and other magazines, for the benefit of persons who would like a thorough knowledge of agriculture and horticulture in its most productive and creative aspect. The apprentices will include students and non-students alike. Apprentices will not pay for their instruction and will be rewarded for their labors with produce from the farm.

The Polis, with great fervor, stated unanimously its desire for future courses in agriculture and horticulture, dealing with the garden and the farm. On this point there was the most intense affirmation, and several students stated that it is time for the faculty to wake up. A representative from Environmental Studies, which is sponsoring a Field Study course on the garden and farm this quarter, stated that we must tread carefully because the University is very traditional. A student replied that classical horticulture and agriculture is also very traditional.

At the close of the meeting, the President distributed flowers.

UCSC folk festival

From Page 4

audience better. It was too dark to see very far into the audience.

As a kind of welcome to the local residents of Woodchuck Nation, he sang a few lines of introduction a capella: "Oh let me sing a song for you/ Just to help your day along . . . Oh please could you find the time?"

The performer was not accustomed to using microphones. Perhaps, he thought, I'm singing too close to the microphone and holding my guitar too far away from the other microphone. But he was in the middle of "Suzanne" and it was too much bother to change position at that time. He was beginning to fall in love with the gravy-like sound of his voice coming over the speakers.

Suddenly in the middle of the second verse of the song the performer forgot the rest of the words. His mind was absolutely blank. For the performer this was a moment of terrible dread; he had muffed a beautiful song. It was his Hour of the Wolf. It was his version of Martin Luther's fit in the choir stall. He was thinking of nothing at all.

Without conscious motivation to do so his hands continued playing the guitar, and abruptly he found himself singing the last verse. Then it was over and he cleared the stage for the next performer.

Afterwards the performer asked a friend if there was room for him on her sleeping bag. There was, and he sat there listening at the festival until about two o'clock the next morning.

He was sleepy now and hoarse too. We do not need to wait for heroes to tell us who Howard Cosell or Elliot Mintz or Ed Sullivan are, the performer thought. He went to bed. The search for the groupie inspector went on.

KRUZ is on the air

From Page 1

To get such a license takes time, however. "We're at the mercy of two bureaucracies," Swerling complains, "the government and the University."

Before he applies for an open-air license, Swerling wants to make sure the station will have adequate space. "Right now, we've got nothing to license," he states.

KRUZ broadcasting equipment is located in the Communications Building. Swerling and other KRUZ officers would like to relocate above the Whole Earth Restaurant after they lose their present quarters at the end of this year. Such a location would be central and afford easy access to university audio-communications facilities. The University has guaranteed KRUZ space, perhaps in the Applied Sciences building. Presently the space above the Whole Earth Restaurant is occupied by Cultural and Recreational Activities, soon to be joined by the Committee on Arts and Lectures.

"Both offices could go anywhere you could plug in a telephone," Swerling argues.

In spite of its difficulties, KRUZ is expanding its record library and its staff and buying new equipment.

Future project ideas include a telephone talk-show attempting to establish communication between the community and the University, live broadcasts of City Council meetings and five or six close-circuit television productions.

Present broadcasting hours for the station are 2 p.m.–3 a.m., seven days a week.

"My first function is, of course, to get KRUZ going as a respectable, functioning FM cable," says Swerling.

Reagan lifts veto— infighting to continue

From Page 1

to assure poor of participating in program.

Director Bob Shapiro of SCASC explained that this set of resolutions was a compromise element in the $308,000 Santa Cruz Community Action Projects budget veto of Office of Economic Opportunity funds which was reversed by the Governor's office last Thursday. This means such programs as those of SCASC are alive for at least another year.

As the administrative Community Action Board was beginning to apply for funds for the SCASC and other CAP programs, Anthony Gurule was sent to make a "routine" inspection of SCASC by the State OEO office. On September 23 Gurule made vague charges to the public:

- SCASC is a revolutionary power center.
- revolutionary materials printed and distributed there.
- the poor senior citizens do not participate in this program.

Although no formal charges were made until November 23, an investigating committee found SCASC innocent of such faults on November 24. Switchboard Director Paul Mixon and SCASC director Bob Shapiro have noted that none of the charges were ever made specific or tried for validity.

Reverend Cassius Ellis, temporary chairman of CAB, and Bob Shapiro know that if SCASC moves, the Switchboard and Breakfasts for Children will have to leave. Therefore, it has been said, the committee for relocation and reconstitution of SCASC is the result of a compromise and would result in the indirect cancellation of the Switchboard and Breakfasts for Children programs.

Present at the relocation committee's first meeting last Thursday were Supervisor Phil Harry, Merrill student Franklin Jones, and Boulder Creek resident Sara Eichorn. Absent were Bill Moore (from the Black Co-op) and Supervisor Dan Forbus. It was suggested by Mr. Harry that two centers be found for relocation, one for senior citizens and the other for younger citizens, in order to relieve tension. Several sites for SCASC relocation are being considered but nothing definite has come to the surface. "I think the March 5 deadline is ridiculous," said Bob Shapiro. Even if we found a place today there would be city permits, contracts, forms to fill out, etc. We wouldn't get it done in a month's time."

"But I do think we can reconstitute by that time," he added.

According to Phil Harry, county money will be used in all media to advertise a nominating convention of poor people at large to select representatives to sit on the SCASC board.

"Please do not be offended if I tell you the truth. No man on earth who conscientiously opposes either you or any other organized democracy, and flatly prevents a great many wrongs and illegalities from taking place . . . , can possibly escape with his life."

–Socrates.

Radical planning meeting at Merrill

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speculation about what is to come. Garrett began by asserting that "The war is now at a greater crisis point than it was last May." He claimed that the whole Indo-China effort "is disintegrating for the Americans and their South-Vietnamese puppets." He cited the recent ease with which Pnomh Penh was attacked as an example the helplessness of the American supported governments in that area. Nixon, he said, realizes that Americans cannot leave combat zones until North Vietnamese infiltration by way of the Ho Chi Minh trail is stopped; otherwise the inferior South Vietnamese would "get nailed." To "win" politically, the NLF would have to be cut off from its provisions. He quoted statisics proving that the infiltration rate from the North has actually increased despite massive bombing of the trail in the last three months. This rise is what the U.S. will have to stop, if it is to hand the fighting over to the South Vietnamese, he contended. Nixon, he claimed, is at the turning point that Johnson was at after the Tet offensive of 1968. "In order to hold the status quo, Nixon must escalate."

As examples that this excalation might occur, Garrett cited the recent build-up of American and South Vietnamese forces on the Laotian border and recent Soviet and Japanese reports of American invasions of Laos. Though he admitted that these reports were as yet unclear, he noted that the situation "sounded like the old scenario." He also quoted recent discussion in the *New York Times* of the possibility of using "limited" nuclear weapons as a reflection of governmental interest in the subject. Nixon, he claimed, is considering the possiblity of the use of nuclear "land-mines and contaminators."

Garrett also spoke of U.S. oil concerns in Southeast Asia and of the U.S. imperialistic process. As examples of this, he cited American activity in Thailand and Indonesia.

As part of the meeting, speakers of radical movements embraced by SCRAP were given time at the microphone to appeal for help in their efforts. Spokesmen for the Chicano movements in Los Angeles and Watsonville; for a group demanding the rehiring of Ruth Needleman; and for *LOADED*, a student newspaper, were among these.